TSKKHANSKIY, I.B.

Climatic characteristics of the area of the proposed North Caspian Reservoir. Trudy Okean. kom 5:192-201 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Caspian Sea region--Climate)

L 7979-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/T/ETC(m) WW/EM/DJ
ACC NR: AP5026545 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0088/0088

AUTHOR: Tsekhanskiy, K. R.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for measuring vibrations. Class 42, No. 175280 [announced by Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Construction (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 88

TOPIC TAGS: vibration measurement, piezoelectric effect

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for measuring vibrations. The device is made in the form of a feeler (see Fig. 1). Its case contains a flat rectangular piezoelement supported by four bearings. To increase the sensitivity of the device and to eliminate the influence of the casing deformation, the piezoelement is fixed to a metallic plate and is mounted on elastic bearings made of, say, fluoroplastic.

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.178.3

L 7979-66

ACC NR: AP5026545

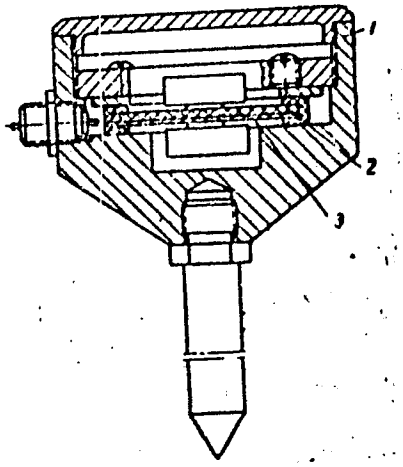


Fig. 1. 1- casing; 2- piezoelement; 3- metallic plate

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: IE/ SUBM DATE: 23Sep63

Card 2/2

SOV/124-57-5-6243

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 5, p 172 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, R. V., Sheynman, Ye. M., Tsekhanskiy, K. R.

TITLE: Analysis of the Parameters of the Elastic Element in a Broad-band Vibro Pickup (Raschet parametrov uprugogo elementa shirokodiapazonnogo vibroshchupa)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta tekhnol. i mashinostr., 1954, Nr 68, pp 11-22

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate a capacitive vibro pickup designed to measure vibrations within the 50 - 1,500 cps frequency range and 3 - 500 μ amplitude range. The pickup converts mechanical vibrations into capacitance variations which are then transmitted through an amplifier to a needle indicator. To assure that the vibration recordings yielded by vibro pickups will be absolutely continuous and complete, unmarred by sporadic breaks or interruptions, the vibration frequencies of the specimens or machine parts being tested should not be permitted to approach their critical values. Naturally, the basic-mode and overtone resonance frequencies must lie outside the range of the operating frequencies. The authors evolve a parametric criterion for the

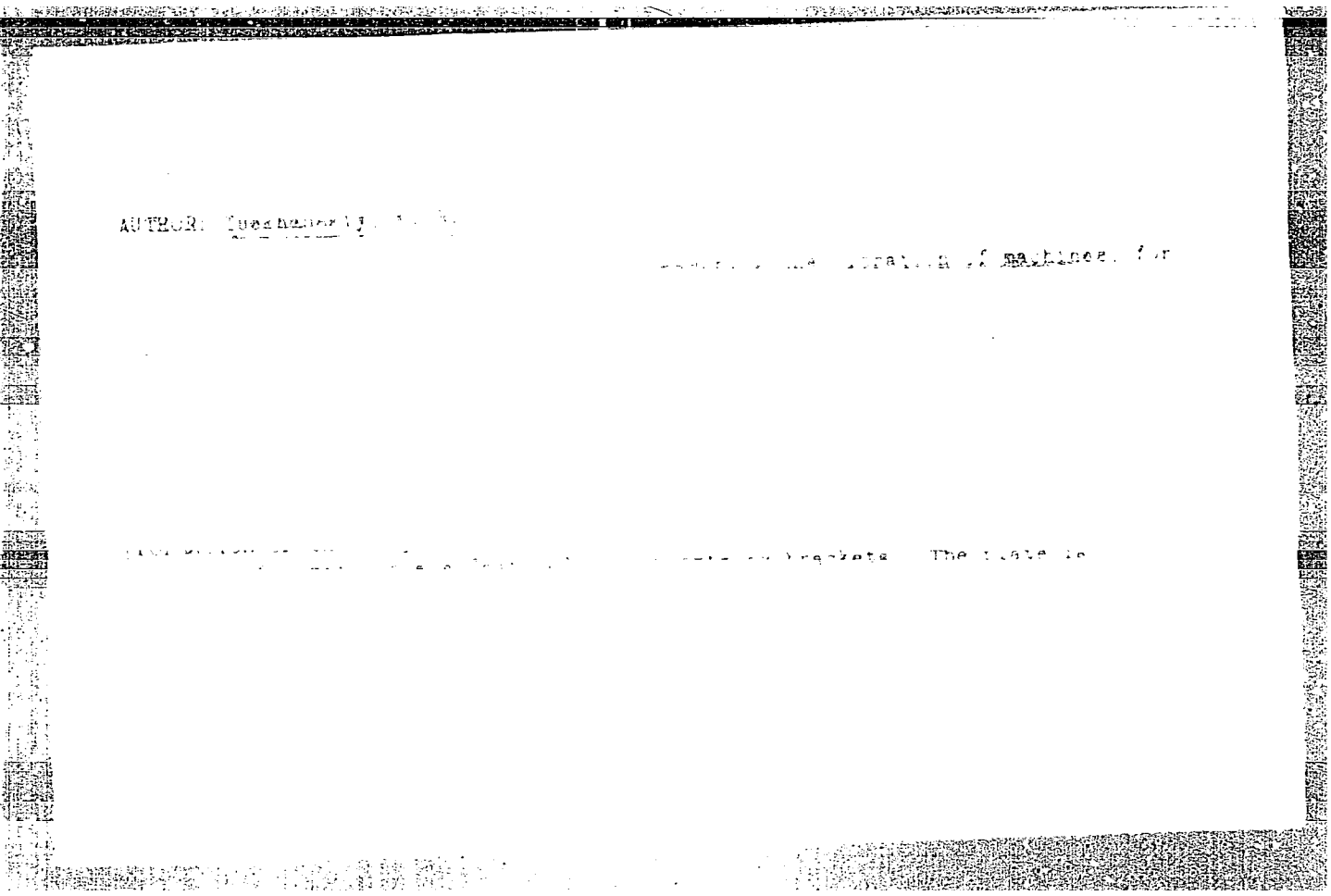
Card 1/2

Analysis of the Parameters of the Elastic Element in a Broad-band Vibro Pickup

fulfillment of that requirement and propose alterations in the design of the elastic element in vibro pickups. The factor of secondary resonances was obviated in the experiments by employing an elastic element consisting of a system of two variable-width flat springs, each spring rigidly constrained at one end and subjected to a movable constraint at the other end. At frequencies of 1,500 cps, however, it was found that a vibro pickup cannot always be fully relied upon to turn out a vibration recording that is absolutely continuous, i.e., completely free of sporadic breaks or interruptions.

A. M. Kakushadze

Card 2/2



ACCESSION NR: AP5010285

TSEKHANSKIY, K.R., inzh.; TSYRKIN, I.Z., inzh.

Apparatus for the dyna- balancing of rotors and for the [illegible] of vibrations in machine units. Elek.sta. 32 no.9:51-55 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Electric apparatus and appliances)
(Balancing of machinery)

43357

S/115/62/000/011/004/008
E194/E155

9.2112
9.2182

AUTHORS: Iorish, Yu.I., and Tsekhanskiy, K.R.

TITLE: The transverse sensitivity of uncentered piezo-ceramic vibration pick-ups

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.11, 1962, 26-27

TEXT: A piezo-ceramic pick-up is said to be centered if the centre of mass of the moving part of the pick-up coincides with the centre of symmetry of the piezo element. Most pick-ups are uncentered and give stray signals, mainly because inaccuracies of construction cause the crystal to be stressed in other axes besides the principal axis intended. Stray signals due to transverse harmonic forces are of twice the fundamental frequency. Measurements were made with successive piezo pick-ups mounted on a cantilever bar vibrating at its natural frequency, to obtain nearly pure sine motion. Because of possible errors of alignment the accelerometer was fixed to the beam by gimbals, so that it could be rotated in two planes. Measurements were made at various angles with the axis of the accelerometer perpendicular to the direction of vibration. When the two axes were mutually

Card 1/2

perpendicular, the transverse sensitivity was least, and the output was twice the frequency of vibration. The following formula is recommended to assess the stray transverse sensitivity of a pick-up when harmonics are formed in the outward voltage;

$$\vartheta = 100\sqrt{\frac{P_N}{P_z}} = 100\,\frac{\sqrt{e^2_{N1} + e^2_{N2} + \ldots}}{e_z} \quad (\%)$$

Here, P_N and P_z are the mean outputs delivered by the pick-up when similar sinusoidal accelerations are applied to it in turn along the N and z axes (which are mutually perpendicular); e_{N1} and e_{N2} ..., e_z are the amplitudes of the voltage harmonic delivered by the pick-up under these conditions.
This formula reduces to the usual one if higher harmonics are absent.
There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEVA, R.V., inzh.; GUSAROV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DIMENTBERG, F.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; TSEKHANSKIY, K.R., inzh.

Experimental balancing of a flexible shaft in a model unit. Vest.mash. 40 no.9:27-31 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Balancing of machinery)

TSEKHANSKIY, K R

25(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1289

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya

Vibroizmeritel'naya apparatura TsNIITMASh (Vibration-measuring Instruments of the Central Scientific Research Institut of Technology and Machinery) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 108 p. (Series: Its: Sbornik trudov, kn. 87) 3,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Matveyev, A.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Akimova, A.G.; Tech. Eds: El'kind, V.D. and Uvarova, A.F.; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine Building and Instrument Construction (Mashgiz): Pokrovskiy, N.V., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians at plants and scientific research institutes who are engaged in the development and use of modern equipment for investigation of vibrations by electrical methods.

COVERAGE: The present collection of articles of the Instrument-making Department of the TsNIITMASh (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-

Card 1/3

issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya-Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machinery) covers work conducted during the period 1954-1956 on the development and modernization of new and existing vibration-measuring instruments designed for theinvestigation and measurement of vibrations of various machines, mechanisms and individual parts. In addition, the book contains articles on calibrating devices for checking vibration-measuring instruments, and on installations for determining moduli of elasticity of materials by the resonance method.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Vasil'yeva, R.V., Engineer, Methods and Instruments for Measurement of Vibrations of Turbines and Their Parts 3

Vasil'yeva, R.V., K.R. Tsekhanskiy, Ye.M. Sheyhman, and V.I. Fridland, Engineers. Instruments for Investigation of Vibrations of Turbine Bearings 23

Vibration-measuring Instruments SOV/1289

Sheynman, Ye.M., Engineer. RC-cell for Correction of Phase Characteristics of Vibration-measuring Instruments 41

Vasil'yeva, R.V., K.R. Tsekhanskiy, and V.I. Fridlyano, Engineers. Horizontal and Vertical Vibration Stands for Calibration 45

Vasil'yeva, R.V., Engineer. Vibration Stands for Calibration of Vibra-meters and Accelerometers in a Wide Range of Frequencies 59

Yermolov, I.N., Engineer. Measurement of Moduli of Elasticity of Materials at High Temperatures by Resonance Method 97

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

GO/ar
3-23-59

VASIL'YEVA, R.V., inzh.; TSEKHANSKIY, K.R., inzh.; FRIDLYAND, V.I., inzh.

Horizontal and vertical calibrating vibration stands. [Trudy] TSNIITMASH no.87:45-58 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics)) (Vibration--Measurement)

VASIL'YEVA,R.V.; SHEYNMAN,Ye.M.; TSEKHANSKIY,K.R.

Calculating elasticity parameters for a wide range vibration probing device. [Trudy] TSNIITMASH no.68:11-22 '54.
(Vibration--Measurement) (MLRA 8:8)

TSEKHANOVSKIY, L.F., starshiy mekhanik,; LEBEDEV, S.T., brigadir slesarey,; SILAKOV, I.I., tokar'

Widening platforms of G-151-A heavy-duty trailers for transporting excavators and tractors. [Suggested by L.F.TSekhanovskii, S.T. Lebedev, I.I.Silakov]. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no. 4:51-52 '57.

1. Moskovskiy uchastok Moskovskogo upravleniya tresta Soyuzekskavatsiya.
(Truck trailers)

L 24839-66 EWI(d)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2 WH

ACC NR: AP6006366 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0098/0098

AUTHOR: Tsekhanskiy, K. R.

56
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A two-component piezoelectric accelerometer. Class 42, No. 178118

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 98

TOPIC TAGS: accelerometer, ferrous alloy, piezoelectric gauge, piezoelectric ceramic, temperature effect, nickel alloy, vibration measurement

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a two-component piezoelectric accelerometer with a system of perpendicular cantilevers (see Fig. 1). The device provides for measuring vibrations of tubes with temperatures up to 150C. One of the plates of the bimorphic piezoelectric elements is made of a nickel alloy (invar) with a coefficient of linear expansion close to that of the piezoelectric ceramic. To increase the sensitivity of the accelerometer without increasing its dimensions, the bobs of the instrument are hollow and are filled with a material of high specific gravity, for example, ferrotungsten.

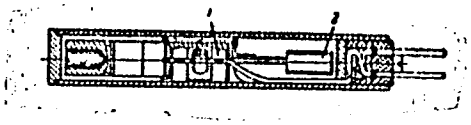
2

Card 1/2 UDC: 531.768

L 24839-66

ACC NR: AP6006366

Fig. 1. 1 - plate of the bimorphic piezoelectric element; 2 - bob.



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/4/ SUBM DATE: 17Jan62

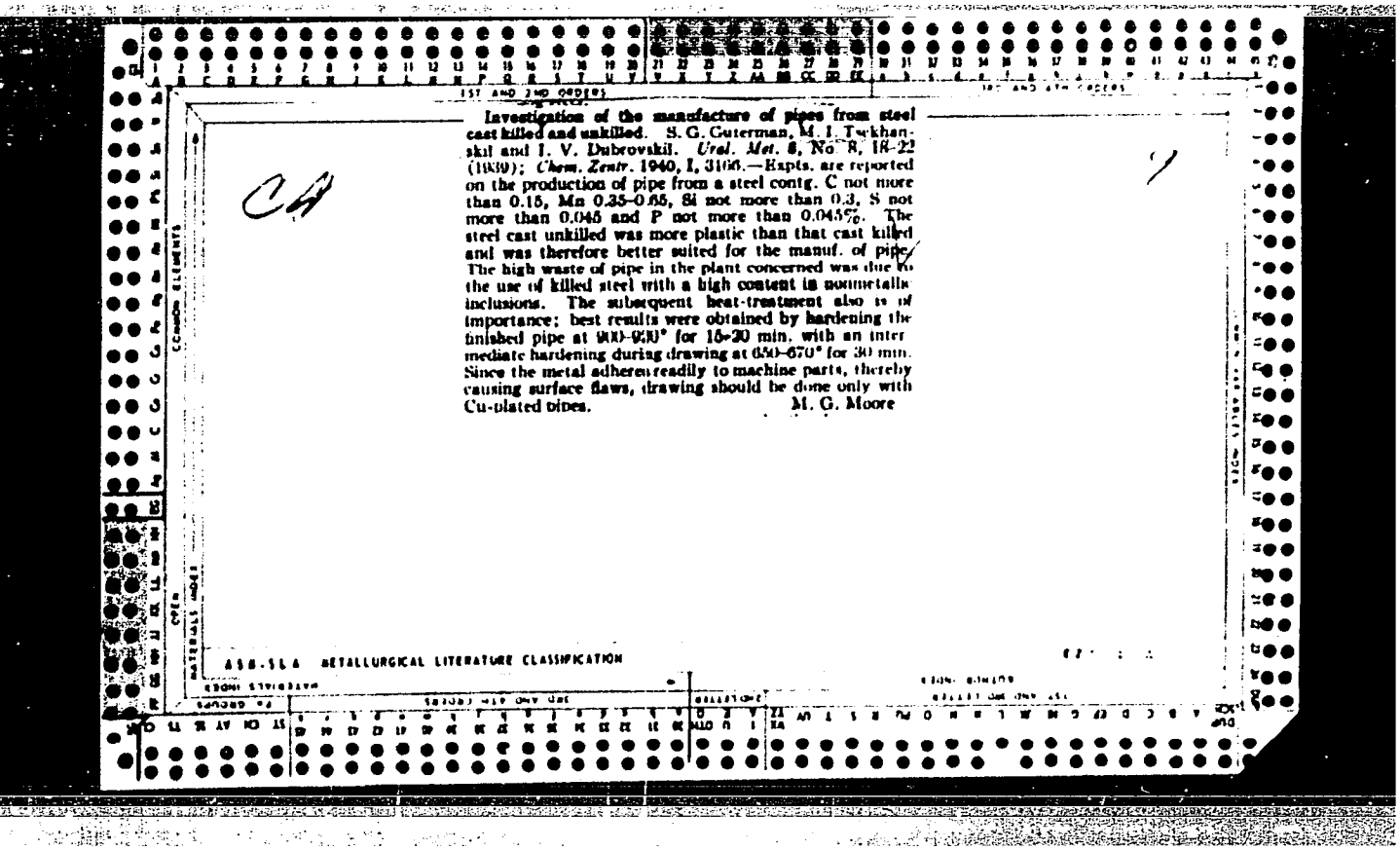
Card 2/2

9

0 A

The production of high grade steel containing little carbon. M. I. Tsikhanskii. *Teor. Met* 1939, No. 6, 14-17; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 11, 81-2.—Causes of defects in open hearth steel (C up to 0.09, Mn 0.42-0.58, Si not more than 0.10, S not more than 0.030, P not more than 0.028, Ni 0.30, Cr 0.15, Cu 0.20%) were investigated. The steel was melted in 45-ton furnaces. The main defect was a layer of visible specks of nonmetallic inclusions. Oxidation of the metal and slag at high temps. of pouring is considered to be the cause of these defects. This can be prevented by maintaining const. Mn content in the reduction with ferrosilicon and Al and by detg. the optimum temps. and velocities of pouring. The normal basicity of the open-hearth steel slag is found when the ratio CaO : SiO_2 is 2.5-2.8. The quality of the slags is detd. by rapid analyses with the Herty viscometer. Reduction of the metal with addns. of blast-furnace ferrosilicon was preferable to reduction with 45% ferrosilicon or addnl. reduction of Al in the ladle. As a result of the investigation the amt. of defects was reduced from 40.76 to 11.8%.

W. R. Henn



Investigation of the manufacture of pipes from steel cast killed and unkilled. S. G. Guterman, M. I. Turkhanskii and I. V. Dubrovskii. *Ural. Met.* 8, No. 8, 18-22 (1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 3166.—Expts. are reported on the production of pipe from a steel contg. C not more than 0.15, Mn 0.35–0.65, Si not more than 0.3, S not more than 0.045 and P not more than 0.045%. The steel cast unkilled was more plastic than that cast killed and was therefore better suited for the manuf. of pipe. The high waste of pipe in the plant concerned was due to the use of killed steel with a high content in nonmetallic inclusions. The subsequent heat-treatment also is of importance; best results were obtained by hardening the finished pipe at 900–930° for 15–20 min. with an intermediate hardening during drawing at 650–670° for 30 min. Since the metal adheres readily to machine parts, thereby causing surface flaws, drawing should be done only with Cu-plated pipes.

M. G. Moore

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Steel founding by the carburization process Moskva, 1944. 15 p.

TN730.T74

1. Steel - Metallurgy

TSEKHANSKIY, M.I.; SHISHKINA, N.I.; KHUSNOYAROV, K.B.

Studying the radioactivity of nonmetallic inclusions in steel during electrolysis. Zav. lab. 23 no.12:1440-1442 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.
(Radioactive tracers) (Steel--Analysis)

Tsekhanskiy M.I.

AUTHORS: Tsekhanskiy, M. I., Khusnoyarov, K. B., 131-2-7/10
Susloparov, G. D.

TITLE: The Determination of the Role of Refractory Materials in the Occlusion of Rimmed Steel by Non-Metallic Inclusions (Opredeleniye roli ogneuporov v zagryaznenii kipyashchey stali nemetallicheskimi vklyucheniyami).

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 82-87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this investigation participated I. A. Ol'khovskiy and M. I. Diyesperova: Rimmed steel was cast, using pan- and siphon tiles containing the radioactive calcium isotope Ca^{45}. The refractory products were produced from the basic and semi-acid clay from the source of Nizhne-Uvel'sk and Chasov-Yarskiy. The experimental smeltings were conducted according to the usual regulations of the plant and cast into ingot moulds by means of the siphon method, the weight of the blocks amounting to 500-520 kg. Experimental samples were taken of the metal and of the slag from the pan as well as from the surface of the rimmed steel in the ingot moulds. These samples were investigated chemically and their radioactivity was measured. The content of refractory material in the slag crust, taken from the surface of the rimmed steel in the ingot

Card 1/3

moulds is given in table 1, as well as the radioactivity of the slag samples from the casting pan. It can be seen from the data in table 1, that the content of refractory material, which may be interpreted as a result of the destruction of the pan casing and of the mortar, does not exceed from 2 to 3 %. Table 1 contains data on the dependence of the degree of destruction of the pan stones on the content of MnO in the slag. Table 2 gives the influence of the siphon stones on the contamination of the steel, the siphon stones originating from the clay of the source Chasov-Yarskiy, as well as from Nizhne-Uvel'sk. At the investigation of the entire siphon system the content of refractory material in the slag amounted to from 18'3 to 21'6 %. Additionally, it may be seen from table 2, that the clays from both sources show no essential differences. In tables 2, 3, 4 and 5 the contamination of the blocks by refractory materials is given and subsequently described in detail. All products from the experimental metal were scrutinized closely and examined. The output od defective products caused by the utilization of refractory materials

The Determination of the Role of Refractory Materials in the Occlusion of Rimmed Steel by Non-Metallic Inclusions

is given in table 3, on which occasion it appeared, that the output of defective products due to refractory material from the source of Nizhne-Uvel'sk is almost half the amount of that of the source of Chasov ' Yarskiy (table 4). There are 6 figures, 4 tables, and 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Ferrous Metals, Ural (Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

VECHER, N.A.; UMRIKHIN, P.V.; PANFILOV, M.I.; PASTUKHOV, A.I.; TSEKHANSKIY, M.I.; ARONOVICH, M.S.; POSYSAYEV, A.A., inzh.; GARCHENKO, V.T.; ORMAN, M.Ye.

Review of D.A.Smoliarenko's book "Quality of carbon steel." Stal' 23 no.9:800-804 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

TSEKHANSKIY, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHTSHKINA, N.I., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: KHUSNOYAROV, K.B.; KAREL'SKAYA, T.A.

Radiometric study of the effect of refractories on the presence of nonmetallic inclusions in steel. Stal' 22 no.1:66-67 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov.
(Steel--Defects)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

S/133/62/000/009/001/009
A054/A127

AUTHOR: Tsekhanskiy, M.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The effect of complex reduction on nonmetallic inclusions in low-carbon steels

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 9, 1962, 798 - 799

TEXT: In a 25-kg basic arc furnace tests were carried out with two groups of low-carbon steels, containing 0.08 - 0.13% C, 0.05 - 0.10% Si, 0.30 - 0.44% Mn, 0.035 - 0.050% Al and 0.04 - 0.042% Ti. The first reduction in the furnace took place by ferro-manganese for one group and silico-manganese for the second, while the final reduction was carried out in the red-hot ladle in the following versions: a) first with aluminum, next with calcium silicate (1.3 and 1.2 kg/ton); b) first with calcium silicate next with aluminum; c) first with an alloy containing 21.1% Al, 50.6% Si, 22.0% Ca, 0.15% C and 4.7% Fe, "alsical" (1.4 kg/ton), next with aluminum (0.8 kg/ton); d) with ferrotitanium and aluminum. The test steel was cast in 6-kg ingots; the metal temperature in the furnace was 1,600 - 1,630°C, in the ladle, after addition of the second reducing agent:

Card 1/2

The effect of complex reduction on ....

1,530 - 1,550°C. Reduction according to version c) greatly decreased silica inclusions. Similar results were obtained with method a). When reducing according to version d), MnO, SiO_2, TiO_2 and rather specific silica inclusions were found arranged in "pockets". Industrial-scale tests were made in a 65-kg open-hearth furnace, by smelting non-aging low-carbon steel by the scrap-process. In the first reduction (in the furnace) silicomanganese or a combined agent (AMS), in the final reduction (in the ladle) "alsical" or calcium silicate + aluminum were used. The two latter agents were fed when the ladle was filled to 1/3; aluminum (in 250 - 300 g lumps) was subsequently added. The amount of reducing agents depends on the composition of the metal (maximum 0.50% Mn, 0.13% Si and 0.03 - 0.06% Al). Laboratory and industrial-scale tests proved that heats reduced with "alsical" and aluminum contained the lowest amounts of nonmetallic inclusions. The laboratory tests were carried out in cooperation with N.A. Baranova.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov (Ural Institute of Ferrous Metals)

Card 2/2

S/137/61/000/012/016/149
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Tsekhanskiy, M. I.

TITLE: The effect of the method of aluminum addition to liquid steel on the quality of non-aging metal

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 55, abstract 12V334 ("Byull. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ural'skiy n.-i. in-t chern. metallov" 1960, no. 8, 16 - 21)

TEXT: For the purpose of establishing optimum methods of deoxidizing non-aging steel, three methods were tested to introduce Al into liquid steel: in molten state; in pigs fastened to a rod, and in lumps (of 200 - 300 g weight) through a special groove. Liquid Al was added to the metal jet during its teeming into the ladle; Al assimilation was then 30.6%. When deoxidizing with solid Al the pigs were fastened to a fixed rod (the steel was deoxidized as the ladle was being filled), or to the lowering rod which was immersed into the metal after 1/3 of the ladle was filled. Al assimilation was 32.1 and 31.0% respectively. When deoxidizing with small lumps, these were thrown into the metal flow during teeming into the ladle through a groove. Assimilation was then 36.4%. A com-

Card 1/2

S/137/61/000/012/016/149
A006/A101

The effect of the method of...

parison of the macrostructure and ductility of the metal obtained by the 3 methods of introducing Al to the steel, has shown that best results are obtained by deoxidation with liquid Al. Considering low Al loss by introducing it in small lumps and due to its simplicity, this method was found to be the most practical, convenient and expedient one.

P. Arsent'yev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/61/000/012/133/149
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Shishkina, N.I., Tsekhanskiy, M.I., Karel'skaya, T.A.

TITLE: The behavior of radioactive isotopes during the separation of non-metallic impurities from steel by the method of electrolytic dissolving

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 36-37, abstract 121287 ("Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ural'skiy n.-i. in-t chern. metallov", 1960, no. 8, 96 - 102)

TEXT: A stable radioactive tracer was selected. Slags of six different chemical compositions were investigated; they contained Ca, Ce, W and Zr radioactive isotopes. During the separation of radioactive-isotope-containing non-metallic impurities from the steel, and during the processing of deposits by various reagents, their components and the radioactive isotopes are dissolved. As a result the aforementioned isotopes can not be used as tracers to determine the content of non-metallic impurities in steel. It is pointed out that the

Card 1/2

S/137/61/000/012/133/149
A006/A101

The behavior of radioactive isotopes ...

existing methods of determining the amount and composition of non-metallic impurities do not yield data characteristic of the true composition of non-metallic impurities.

I. Nikitina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/60/000/010/036/040
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 10, p. 293, # 24804

AUTHOR: Tsekhanskiy, M.I.

TITLE: A Seminar on the Use of Radioactive Isotopes in the Steelmelting Practice

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ural'skiy n.-i. in-t chern. metallov, 1959, No. 7, pp. 140 - 143

TEXT: This is a review of reports delivered in January 1959 during a Seminar organized by the Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov (Ural Institute of Ferrous Metals) on the use of radioactive isotopes for the study of behavior of S and non-metallic impurities during steel melting.

O.M.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

137-58-6-11637

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 93 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tsekhanskiy, M.I., Shishkina, N.I., Khusnoyarov, K.B.

TITLE: Changes in the Radioactivity of Nonmetallic Inclusions in Steel Upon Electrolysis (Izmeneniye radioaktivnosti nemetallicheskikh vklyucheniy v stali pri elektrolize)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ural'skiy n.-i. in-t chernykh metallov, 1957, Nr 3, pp 102-108

ABSTRACT: Isotope Ca^{45} was introduced into runner brick during the pouring of 500-kg ingots of rimmed steel. Specimens to be used for separation of nonmetallic inclusions (NI) by the electrolytic method were selected from strip 32-mm thick, and decomposition of the carbides in the NI precipitate was done with the aid of $KMnO_4$ and ammonium persulfate. Preliminary investigation of the ratio of active refractory to various oxidizing reactants revealed the absence of change in the activity and weight of the refractory upon treatment with these reactants. It was established that the amount of NI resulting from destruction of the refractories does not exceed 2.8%, while 46% of all the samples measured had zero activity. Measurement of the

Card 1/2

Changes in the Radioactivity (cont.)

activity of the NI before and after separation from the metal, and also measurement of the activity of NI mechanically separated from steel and of slags having compositions close to those of the NI (the measurement being done before and after treatment by various electrolytes) showed that the refractory does not lose its activity in the process of electrolyte treatment, while the products of its reaction with molten metal are destroyed and lose their activity, reduction in the activity of the slags under these conditions being from 519 to 421-90 impulses per min. Further treatment with electrolytes and reactants to destroy the carbides of slags taken from the surface of the metal in the mold confirmed the results obtained and showed that the loss of weight by the slag, attaining 9-18%, occurs primarily during the process of electrolysis. Bibliography: 8 references.

A.Sh.

1. Steel--Production 2. Steel--Impurities 3. Carbides--Decomposition
4. Electrolysis--Applications 5. Refractory materials--Chemical reactions
6. Steel--Chemical reactions 7. Calcium isotopes (Radioactive)--Applications

Card 2/2

137-58-6-12914

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 247 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tsekhanskiy, M.I., Prostakov, M.Ye., Kolpakov, I.P.

TITLE: On the Reasons of Formation of "Bubble" Flaws on White Tin and Preventive Methods Therefor (O prichinakh vozniknoveniya poroka "puzyr'" na beloy zhesti i merakh bor'by s nim)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ural'skiy n.-i. in-t chernykh metallov, 1957, Nr 3, pp 131-139

ABSTRACT: The causes of the fault are the following; sulfide and sulf-oxide impurities in the steel; insufficient and nonuniform heating of ingots in the absence of turning manipulation; H_2 diffusion into the defective areas of the metal during the pickling of the tin. In order to avoid the formation of "bubbles" and to improve the quality of the tin, the content of S in the finished steel should be $\leq 0.03\%$; the loading of ingots into the heating kiln should be done at 700-800°C; the temperature of sulfuric acid pickling solution during the rough pickling process should be $\leq 65°$, the activity of the addition agent should be $\geq 85\%$.

Card 1/1 1. Steel--Coatings 2. Tin coatings--Properties 3. Steel--Pickling

G.K.

TSEKHANSKIY, M.I.; KHUSNOYAROV, K.B.; SUSLOPAROV, G.D.

Determining the role of refractories in nonmetallic inclusions in rimmed steel. Ogneupory 23 no.2:82-87 '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov.
(Steel--Metallurgy) (Refractory materials)

TSEKHANSKIY, M. I., SHISHKIN, N. I., KHUDOYAROV, K. V., and SUSLOPAROV, G. D.

"Use of Ca^{45}."

report presented at The Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Analytical Chemistry, Conference in Moscow, 2-4 Dec 1957
Vestnik Ak Nauk SSSR, 1958, No. 2, (author Rodin, S. S.)

AUTHORS: Tselikovskiy, M.I., Shishkina, N.I., Khasnoyarov, K.B. 32-12-20/71

TITLE: The Investigation of the Radioactivity of Non-Metallic Impurities in Steel During Electrolysis (Izucheniye radioaktivnosti nemetallicheskikh vklyucheniy v stali pri elektrolize).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 12, pp. 1440-1442 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper discusses the possibility of determining impurities in the steel melt during the work of casting by means of radioactive isotopes. For this purpose the radioactive isotope Ca^{45} was introduced into the refractory material of foundry equipments. From the cast metal block samples were taken at various places after rolling, which were investigated electrolytically as to their content of non-metallic impurities. In the same manner also the samples were taken of the radioactivated refractory material of the foundry system. It was found in this connection that, after a number of casting processes, the radioactivity of the refractory material remained unchanged, and that the non-metallic impurities of the cast metal, which were precipitated in the metal solution, showed hardly any radioactivity after electrolysis. A slight radioactivity of 1-1.6% could in this case be explained by the wear (destruction of the surface) of the radioactivated refractory material. In the same manner

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The Investigation of the Radioactivity of Non-Metallic Impurities in Steel During Electrolysis

32-12-20/71

the film (slag) forming on the boiling metal was investigated. From the table of results it may be seen that the slags, which were specially radioactivated, passed into the solution with electrolysis and lost 20% of their radioactivity; otherwise, slags behaved in the same manner as the non-metallic impurities in the metal. The conclusion is drawn that, as may be seen from the present paper, the application of the Ca-isotope is unsuited as indicator for non-metallic impurities in metal. Statements hitherto made in publications to the effect that non-metallic impurities detectable in cast metal are only in a small degree due to the wear products of the refractory materials of foundry plants found no confirmation. There are 3 tables and 8 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'sk Scientific Research Institute for Iron Metallurgy (Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Steel-Impurites-Determination 2. Electrolytic investigations 3. Radioactive isotopes-Applications

TSEKHANSKIY, R.S.; SHESHNEVA, Yu.I.

Cellolignin as filler for molding materials. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 17 no.6:14 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra khimii Chuvashskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

TSEKHANSKIY, R.S.; ZOBOVA, N.N.; USHENINA, V.F.

Mechanism of the effect of alkaline sulfur solutions on nitro derivatives of toluene and diphenylmethane. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 4 no 6:985-987 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Chuvashskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Yakovleva, kafedra khimii.
(Alkali metal sulfides) (Toluene) (Methane)

TSEKHANSKIY, R.S.

Absorption spectra of nitrobenzamide derivatives of 4-aminodiphenylmethane and 4-amino-4'-dimethylaminodiphenylmethane. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim. i khim.tekh. 6 no.2:252-256 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Chuvashskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni I.Ya.Yakovleva, kafedra khimii.

(Benzamide--Absorption spectra)

TSEKHANSKIY, R.S.

Substantive properties of disazo dyes of the series of symmetric diphenylalkanes. Uch.zap.Chuv.gos.ped.inst. no.7:49-59 '59. (MIRA 13:9)

(Azo dyes)

TSEKHANSKIY, R.S.; VINOGRADOV, L.I.

Dipole moments of diphenylmethane derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.11:3802-3805 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Methane--Dipole moments)

5(3)

AUTHOR: Tsekhanskiy, R. S. SOV/153-58-4-10/22

TITLE: On the Influence of the Length of the Hydrocarbon Chain of the Aliphatic Radical Upon the Properties of the Symmetrical Diphenyl Alkanes (Vliyaniye dliny uglerodnoy tsepi alifaticheskogo radikala na svoystva simmetrichnykh difenilalkanov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 61 - 64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The absorption spectra of the diphenyl-methane-, 1,2-diphenyl ethane and 1,3-diphenyl propane derivatives of the same type, containing groups of the same polarity in various benzene nuclei, are so similar that no definite conclusion can be drawn as to the influence of the chain length upon their properties. However, little structural differences between them are found in their chemical investigation (Refs 3-5). The benzene nuclei are activated the more in the molecules of the symmetrical diphenyl alkanes, the longer the hydrocarbon chain in the saturated group becomes,

Card 1/4

which links the benzene nuclei. The author selected the nitration conditions of diphenyl methane and 1,2-diphenyl ethane by a nitration mixture in such a way that p,p'-dinitro derivatives of these hydrocarbons were obtained in yields of more than 30%. This has never been achieved by anyone (Refs 3-5). The increase in concentration of nitric acid in the second reaction stage prevents the interaction of this acid with the methylene group. The total yield of the dinitro compounds amounted to 96%. In the reduction of all 3 p,p'-dinitro compounds by cast-iron turnings no differences in their properties are visible. Corresponding diamines are formed in high yields (Ref 7). After bis-para-nitro-benzoyl derivatives of these diamines had been produced, the author reduced them to 4,4'-(bis-p-aminobenzene)-amino-diphenyl-alkanes. Dis-azo derivatives were produced from them by combination with methyl-phenyl-pyrazolone sulfo acid (Ref 7). In comparing the substantivity of these compounds

On the Influence of the Length of the Hydrocarbon Chain of the Aliphatic Radical Upon the Properties of the Symmetrical Diphenyl Alkanes SOV/153-58-4-10/22

(Table) the author found again differences in their properties which were physico-chemically conditioned by the length of the saturated radical. The author has proved that the methylene group of the diphenyl-methane derivatives possesses considerably weaker isolating properties than the saturated groups of other diphenyl alkanes. The synthesis of dyestuffs for cotton fabric, which contain substantive properties similar to those of the benzidine dyes, is, on principle, possible on the basis of diphenyl methane. Among the 4,4'-dinitro-diphenyl alkanes only one diphenyl methane derivative could be transformed by sodium hydrosulfide into a compound soluble in HCl. According to the results of the analysis this compound corresponds to the formula of the 4-amino-4'-nitro-diphenyl methane. There are 1 table and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

On the Influence of the Length of the Hydrocarbon Chain SOV/153-58-4-10/22
of the Aliphatic Radical Upon the Properties of the Symmetrical
Diphenyl Alkenes

ASSOCIATION: Chuvashskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Chuvash Pedagogical Institute) Kafedra khimii (Chair of Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1957

Card 4/4

TSEKHANSKIY, R.S.

Effect of concentrations on absorption spectra of alcohol solutions of p-nitroaniline, 4,4'-diaminobenzophenone, and 4-amino-4'-nitrodiphenylmethane. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav; khim. i khim.tekh. 4 no.5:787-791 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Chuvashskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni I.Ya. Yakovleva, kafedra khimii.

(Aniline--Spectra) (Benzophenone--Spectra)
(Methane--Spectra)

TSEKHANSKIY, R.S.

Color values of benzylidene 4-aminodiphenylmethane derivatives.
Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.7:1264-1270 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Chuvashskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. I.Ya. Yakovleva.

SMIRNOV, A.M.; TSEKHANSKIY, Ye.S.

Experience in the automatic regulation of the operations of rectification columns with continuous action. Koks i khim. no.6:40-42 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Fenol'nyy zavod.
(Distillation apparatus) (Automatic control)

TSEKHANSKIY, Yu.A.

TSEKHANSKIY, Yu.A.; AVSTRIYEVSKIY, Yu.A.

We are building our own houses. Put' i put.khoz.no.8:17 Ag '57.
(MLRA 10:9)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Yeletskoy distantsii (for TSekhanskiy)
2. Inzhener Yeletskoy distantsii (for Avstriyevskiy).
(Railroads--Employees)

ANTONOV, I.S.; LISITSYN, V.M.; STASINEVICH, D.S.; TSEKHANSKIY, Yu.V.; POLYAKOVA, N.Ya.

Method for the production of methyl borates. Khim. prom. 40 no.9: 665-667 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

ACCESSION NR: AP4045843

AUTHOR: Antonov, I. S.; Lisitsyn, V. M.; Stasirevich, D. S.; Tsekhanskiy, Yu. V.; Polyakova, N. Ya.

TITLE: A method of obtaining methyl borate

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 9, 1964, 665-667

TOPIC TAGS: methylborate, methylborate manufacture, methylborate continuous synthesis, azeotropic mixture, methylborate yield

ABSTRACT: A new procedure applicable to manufacturing conditions, for obtaining methyl borate is figured

borate is isolated from the

Card 1/2

L 1 183-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4045843

C

and evaporated at 200C. Continuous synthesis requires continuous feeding.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, MT, IC NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

44288

S/185/62/007/012/001/021
D234/D308

24,6500

AUTHORS: Ol'khovs'kyy, V.S. and Tsekhimistrenko, Yu.V.

TITLE: The elastic scattering of neutrons on non-spherical nuclei with rotational spectrum

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal. v. 7, no. 12, 1962, 1265 - 1270

TEXT: Using the effective single-particle equation deduced previously by Yu. V. Tsekhimistrenko, the authors obtain

$$f(\theta,\varphi) = \frac{i}{2k_0} \sum_{l,m} \sqrt{4\pi(2l+1)}\, Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi)(1 - S_{lm}). \quad (21)$$

where S_{lm} = Scattering matrix

for the amplitude of elastic scattering. The effect of the formation of a compound nucleus is taken into account. With the aid of this method, the angular distribution of 2.8 Mev neutrons scattered on Mg^{24} is calculated and found to agree with experimental results almost completely (β_{eff} is assumed to be 0.35). The simple optical

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model of Feschbach and others gives a much less satisfactory agreement. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Kyyivs'kyy derzhuniversytet im. T.H. Shevchenka (Kiev State University im. T.H. Shevchenko), Instytut fizyky AN URSR, Kyyiv (Institute of Physics, AS UkrSSR, Kiev)

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1962

S/185/62/007/012/017/021
D234/D308

26.2242

AUTHORS: Ol'khovs'kyy, V.S. and Tsekhimistrenko, Yu.V.

TITLE: The inelastic scattering of neutrons on non-spherical nuclei possessing rotational spectra

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 12, 1962, 1363 - 1364

TEXT: For the case of excitation of the first rotational level of even-even nuclei, the authors solve

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2\Delta}{2\mu} + \langle 2M \mid V \mid 2M \rangle - E + \varepsilon_1\right)\psi_1 = 0, \qquad (4)$$

obtaining

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$$f(\theta_1, \varphi_1) = \frac{2\mu R_0^3}{b^4}(V_0 + iW)\beta_{eff}\cos\gamma \sum_{l_1=0}^{\infty} \sum_{M=-2}^{2} \sum_{l_2=|l_1-2|}^{l_1+2} \sum_{m_2=-l_2}^{l_2} i^{l_2-l_1} \times$$
$$\times \sqrt{2l_1+1}\,[j_{l_1}(k_1R_0) - \frac{S^M_{l_1, m_2-M}-1}{2} h^{(2)}_{l_1}(k_1R_0)]^* \cdot [\delta_{m_2 0} j_{l_2}(k_0R_0) +$$
$$+ \frac{S_{l_2 m_2}-1}{2} \cdot h^{(1)}_{l_2}(k_0R_0)]\,(l_1 200 \mid l_2 0)\,(l_1 2m_1 M \mid l_2 m_2)\,Y_{l_1, m_2-M}(\theta_1, \varphi_1). \quad (6)$$

(6)

There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Kyyivs'kyy derzhuniversytet im. T.H. Shevchenka (Kiev State University, im. T.H. Shevchenko) Instytut fizyky AN URSR, Kyyiv (Institute of Physics, AS UkrSSR, Kiev)

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1962

Card 2/2

TSEKHIN, M. K.

TSEKHIN, M. K. --"Investigation of Drilling-Blasting Work and Increasing Its Effectiveness in Making Horizontal Cuts through the Rock in the Shafts of the Prokop'yevsk Mine." Min Higher Education USSR. Tomsk Order of Labor Red Banner Polytechnic Inst imeni S. M. Kirov. Chair of the Working of Ore Deposits. Tomsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 9, 1956

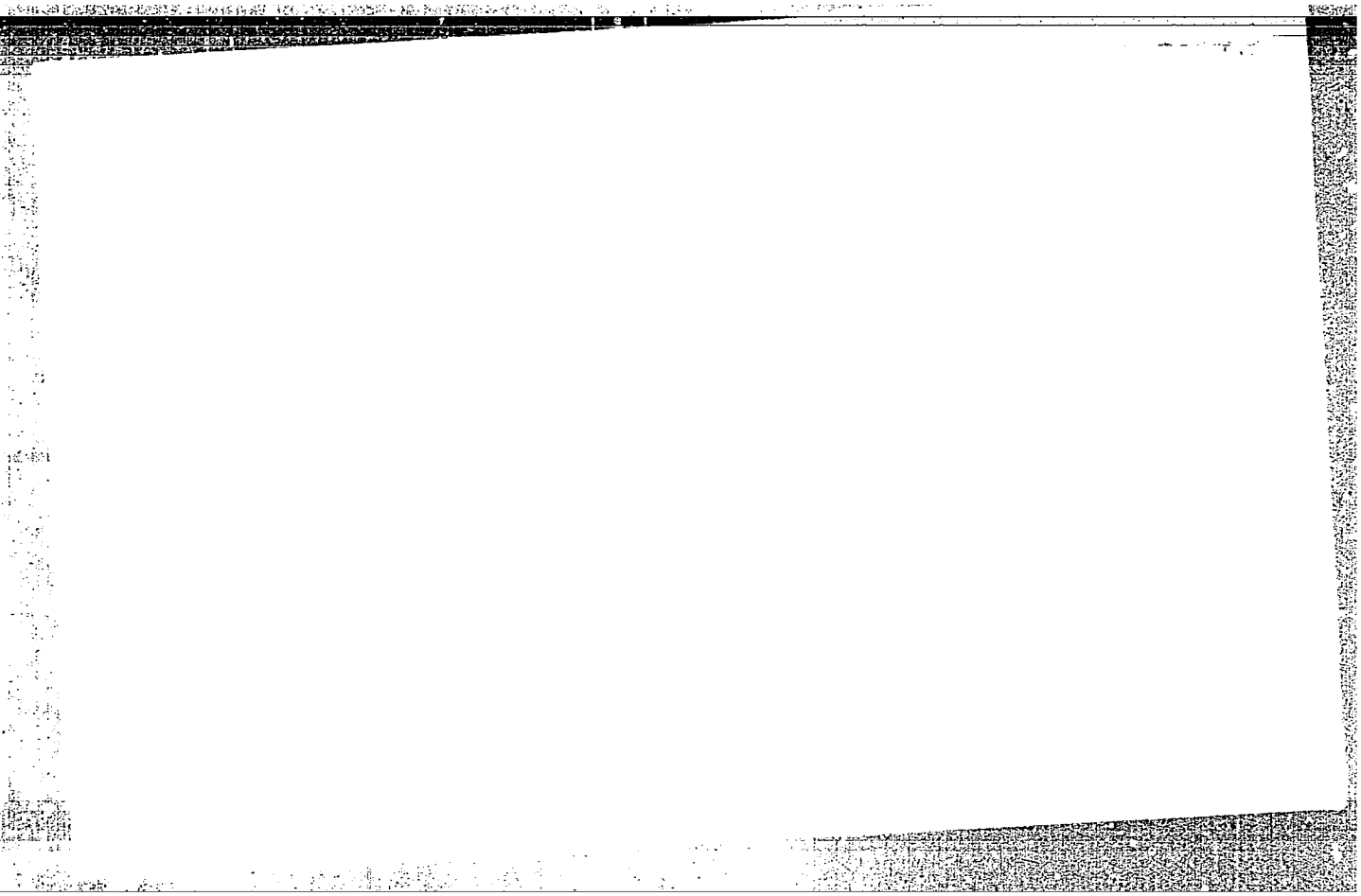
TSEKHIN, M.K.

Prokop'yevsk deposit rock classification by their drillability.
Izv.TPI 93:87-94 '58. (MIRA 13:5)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Rocks) (Boring)

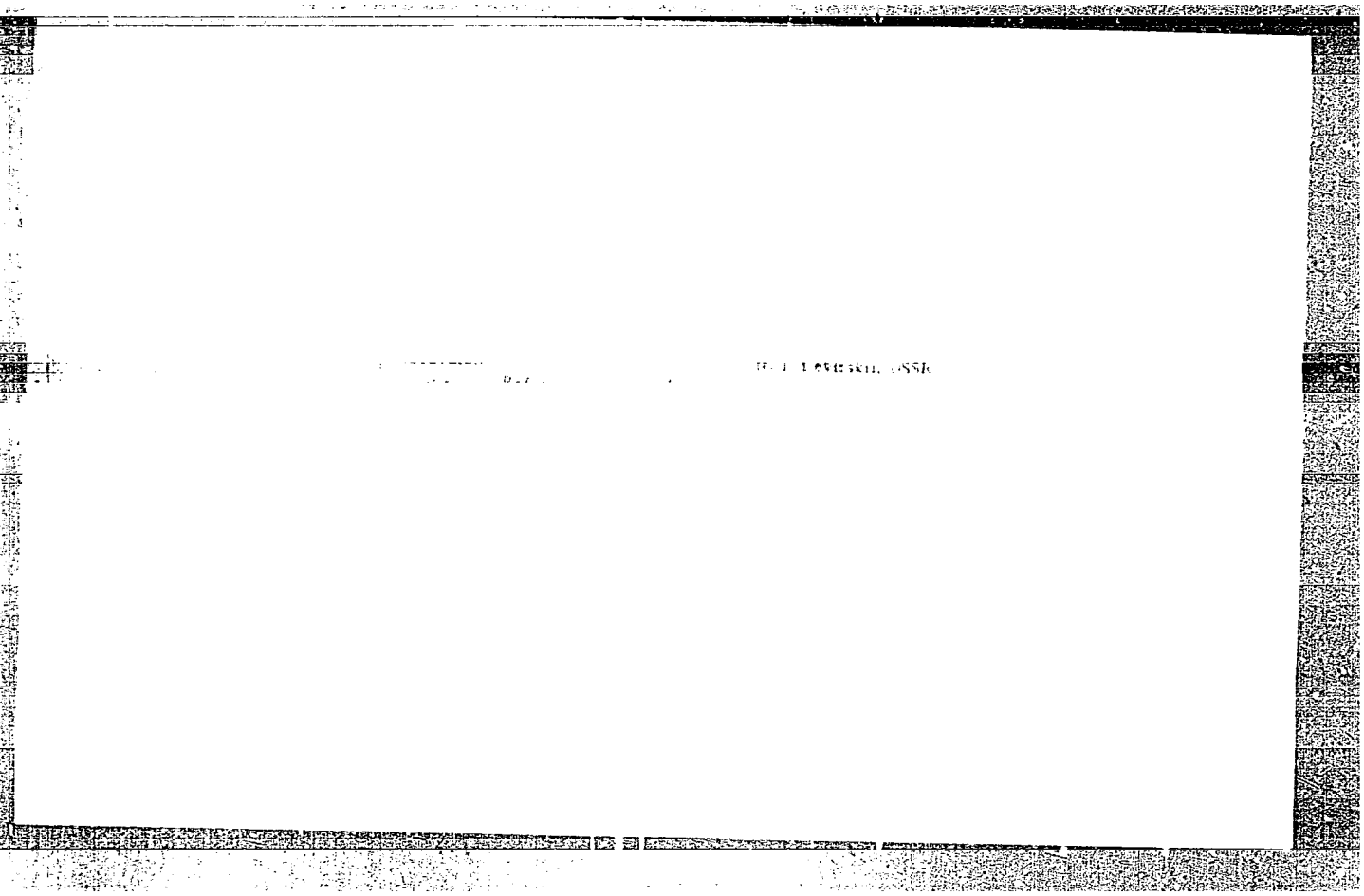
TSEKHIN, M.K.

Determining the optima conditions for power auger hole drilling in Prokop'yevsk deposit rocks. Izv.TPI 93:96-103 '58. (MIRA 13:5)

(Kuznetsk Basin--Rocks) (Boring)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920020-9"



LAVRENOV, V.Z.; TSEKHMEYSTER, V.Ya.; LIVSHITS, S.M.

Car for the transportation of sintered dolomite. Metallurg 6 no.7:40 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Dolomite) (Materials handling)

VERTUNOV, L.N.; TSEKHMEYSTRYUK, A.K.

Gas showings in the Neogene sediments of the Issyk-Kul' Basin. Gaz. prom. 9 no.6:3-5 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

VERTUNOV, L.N.; TSEKHMEYSTRYUK, A.K.

Possibility of using clay from the Tertiary sediments of the Malyy Orgochor anticline for making clay muds. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.3:33-36 '61. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Frunzenskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Issyk-kul'skaya ekspeditsiya.

TSEKHMEYSTRYUK, A.K.; KOLESNIKOV, Ya.I.; VERTUNOV, L.N.

Thermal waters in the Issyk-Kul' basin. Priroda 52 no.6:115 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Frunzenskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(No subject heading)

POLYANSKIY, N.G.; TSEKHMISTER, E.F.

Simple titrimetric methods for the determination of sorbic acid. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.7:888-891 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Scientific-Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products, Branch in Novokuybyshevsk.

POLYANSKIY, N.G.; TSHER[illegible], [illegible]

Catalytic polymerization of C[illegible] olefins in the presence of a sulfocation res'n. Neftekhimi[illegible] 4 no.2:262-268 Mr-Ap'64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sint[illegible]cheskikh spi[illegible] i organicheskikh produktov, Novo[illegible]skiy filial.

POLYANSKIY, N.G.; Prinimala uchastiye: TSEKHMISTER, E.F.

Titrometric methods for determining diketene and crotonaldehyde present together. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no. 1:121-124 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov, Novokuybychevskiy filial.

POLYANSKIY, N.G.; TSEKHMISTER, E.F.; FEDOROV, Ye.F.

Quantitative determination of tertiary amyl alcohol in aqueous solutions and hydration products of tertiary amylenes. Zhur.prikl.khim, 36 no.3:613-617 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Amyl alcohol) (Butene) (Hydration)

SAMOYLOVICH, I.A., inzh.; TSEKHMISTER, I.M., inzh.

Determining the optimum consumption of argon in argon-arc welding of AMg6 alloy weld joints. Svar. proizv. no.7:17-20 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:2)

TSEKHMISTRENKO, G. M.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Innervation of the brain case of agricultural animals." Kiev, 1961. 16 pp; 2 pp of illustrations; (Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, Inst of Zoology); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 210)

SOV/20-124-1-55/69

17(1)
AUTHOR: Tsekhmistrenko, G. M.

TITLE: On the Nerve Cells in the Tentorium Cerebelli of Sheep (O nervnykh kletkakh v mozzhechkovom namete ovets)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 1, pp 193-194 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Nerve cells of nerve trunks of both somatic and vegetative nerves have been described in publications (Refs 1-12). The author wanted to investigate the occurrence of extraganglionic cells in the dura mater of sheep. He found that in the tentorium cerebelli and in the adjacent parts of the dura mater there are nerve trunks of different thickness. They consist of medullated and unmedullated nerve fibers. In the course of investigation of those trunks the author detected single (Fig 1), pseudo-unipolar, circular, oval-shaped and pear-shaped cells or whole groups of such cells (Fig 2). Each of the cells has a spiral appendage. Sometimes its T-shaped ramification is visible. The nerve cells rest between the nerve fibers in the interior of the trunk or in the surrounding connective tissue near the nerves (Fig 1). The cells being closer to the trunk are oval-shaped, and become more round-shaped with increasing distance from the trunk. Some of

Card 1/3

On the Nerve Cells in the Tentorium Cerebelli of Sheep

the nerve cells are next to the capillary vessels. Wall of the cell and wall of the vessel touch. With respect to their function the cells observed by the author do apparently belong to the sensory neurons. The peripheral branch of their appendage ramifies in the tissue of the dura mater (Refs 13, 14). The place the described cells take in the tissue of the dura mater lies at a considerable distance from the ganglia and the roots of the cerebral nerves. The dispersed arrangement of the nerve cells in the nerve takes place in the course of development, since these cells originate from the ganglia, i.e. the tissue where they rest in the embryo is situated near the ganglia or, in other words, at the skull base. In the course of development of the embryo the tissue shifts more and more towards the vault of the skull and tears along the growing nerves together with the nerve cells migrated from the ganglion, which settle along the nerve cords. Thus the occurrence of nerve cells in the tentorium cerebelli confirms the embryological assumptions,

SOV/20-124-1-55/69

On the Nerve Cells in the Tentorium Cerebelli of Sheep

according to which the tentorium develops from paired rudiments originally lying at the skull base and later shifting towards the skull vault. There are 2 figures and 14 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Belotserkovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (Belaya Tserkov' Agricultural Institute)

PRESENTED: July 7, 1958, by K. I. Skryabin, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1957

Card 3/3

TSEKHMISTRENKO, G.M. [TSekhmistrenko, H.M.]

Tissue structure and innervation of the basilary system of sinuses of the dura mater. Dop.AN URSR. no.10:1128-1134 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Belotserkovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. Predstavil akademik AN USSR V.G.Kas'yanenko [V.H.Kas'ianenko].
(Dura mater)

TSEKHMISTRENKO, G.M.

Nerve cells of tentorium cerebelli in sheep. Dokl. AN SSSR 124 no.1:193 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Belotserkovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom K.I. Skryabinym.
(CEREBELLUM) (SHEEP--ANATOMY)

SOV/21-58-10-24/27

AUTHOR: Tsekhmistrenko, G.M.

TITLE: On the Histostructure and Innervation of the Basilary System of Sinuses of the Dura Mater (K gistcstructure i innervatsii bazilyarnoy sistemy sinusov tvërdoy mozgovoy obolochki)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi, RSR, 1958, Nr 10, pp 1129-1134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Studying the innervation of the dura mater of domestic animals, the author elucidated the question of the structure and innervation of the basilary system of sinuses. Material from 8 swine from 2 months to 1.5 years old was subjected to treatment by the silvering method of Bil'shovskiy-Gross. The results of a histological investigation showed that the cavernous sinus does not contain cavernous tissue but an arterial network formed by the branches of blood vessels directed toward the brain. The principal recess contains a slight number of connective-tissue intrasinusal walls. Both the sinus walls and the intrasinusal arterial network are rich in pigment cells and nerve elements. The latter include unencapsulated nerve endings of varying complexity.

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On the Histostructure and Innervation of the Basilary System of Sinuses of the Dura Mater

In addition, nerve cells and encapsulated nerve endings are encountered in the sinus wall. These nerve endings should be regarded as sensitive, which agrees with the data of physiologists, such as B.G. Yegorov [Ref 7] and others, indicating the presence of pressoreceptors in the dura mater sinuses. The principal recess, which should be considered a reflexogenic zone, contains an especially large number. The system of arterial ramification within the sinus aids the flow of venous blood from the brain because of its pulsation. A ganglion of pseudounipolar cells was discovered on the root of the afferent nerve which is located inside the sinus. This fact refutes the widespread opinion that the afferent nerve is

On the Histostructure and Innervation of the Basilary System of Sinuses of the Dura Mater

solely a motor nerve. There are 4 photos and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Belotserkovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (Belaya Tserkov' Agricultural Institute)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, V.G. Kas'yanenko

SUBMITTED: May 19, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and Institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration.

1. Animals--Pathology 2. Animals--Histology 3. Animals --Physiology

TSEKHMISTRENKO, P.Ye., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Significance of the individual elements of mineral nutrition (nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium) in the conditioning of hybrid grapevine seedlings. Agrobiologiia no.2:206-215 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut agrolesomelioratsii, g. Volgograd.

DUBROVA, P. E., GORIN, T. I., SUKHENKO, S. D., FEDORENKO, V. P., PRUSSAKOV, A. A., TSEKHMISTRENKO, P. Ye.

Fruit Culture

Prospects for developing fruit culture in the areas of great Communist construction projects. Sad i og., no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____1953. Unclassified.

TSEKHMISTRENKO, P.

Agrotekhnika i luchshie sorta vinograda dlia Stalingradskoi oblasti (Agricultural practices and the best varieties of grapes for Stalingrad Province). Izd. 2-e. Stalingrad, Stalingradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1953. 112 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 5, August 1954

VAKULIN, A.A.; V'YUNOV, S.F.; GORIN, T.I.; IVASHCHENKO, P.S.; KOMOVA, A.G.; KORNEYEV, V.A.; KOROSTELEVA, M.Ya.; LOBACHEV, A.Ya.; LASHMANOV, I.Ya.; MALYCHENKO, V.V.; MOROZOVA, A.M.; PANSHIN, I.A.; PROSVIROV, A.S.; ROZHKOVA, M.V.; YUROVA, N.F.; FEDORENKO, V.P.; TSEKHMISTRENKO, P.Ye.; SHEVCHENKO, I.S.; FEDOROV, N.A., red.; IZHBOLDINA, S.I., tekhn.red.

[Brief manual on the cultivation of fruits, berries, and grapes and the management of nurseries in Stalingrad Province] Kratkii spravochnik po plodovo-iagodnym kul'turam, vinogradu i pitomnikam dlia Stalingradskoi oblasti. Stalingrad, Stalingradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 215 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Stalingrad (Province) Upravleniye sel'skogo khozyaystva. (Stalingrad Province--Fruit culture)

TSKHMISTRENKO, Petr Yefimovich, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii; FEDOROV, N.A., red.; IZHBOLDINA, S.I., tekhn.red.

[Grapes in Stalingrad Province] Vinograd v Stalingradskoi oblasti. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Stalingrad, Stalingradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 262 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(Stalingrad Province--Viticulture)

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20507.

Author : P. Ye. Tsekhmistrenko
Inst : Not given
Title : High Grape Yields in the Second Year after Planting. (Vysokiye urozhai vinograda na vtoroy god posle posadki).

Orig Pub: S. kh. Povozh'ya, 1956, No 7, 46-49.

Abstract: The observations of several years plus trials at the Stalingrad Agriculture and Forest Melioration and Garden-Vineyard Test Station have shown the possibility of turning out high grape yields (20 kilograms and higher per 1 vine) by the second year after planting. To do this strong one year old seedlings or two year olds (with 4 eyes), by the second year they loaded the vine heavily with creepers and eyes (from 76 to 140 eyes) while a

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USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20507.

fruitless creepers and side shoots were also removed. The other varieties such as the White Moldavskiy, Kabassiya, Black Chaush, by the second year yielded 300 centners each and more of grapes per 1 hectare. The research showed that it is possible to accelerate the fruit bearing of many varieties cn young vines by using the method of bush formation (fourth branch sheaf) in the second year after planting the grape vine.

Card : 3/3

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Theory of photoproduction and scattering of π-mesons in a strong coupling approximation. Part 1. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 2 no.1: 21-31 Ja-Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)

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(Mesons--Scattering)

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(Mesons) (Gamma rays)

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On proton distribution in nonspherical nuclei. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 3 no.1:139-140 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

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(Protons) (Nuclei, Atomic)

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All-Union Conference on nuclear reactions at low and moderate energies. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 3 no.2:279-287 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)
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